

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. —  
(Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks; for each cent.)

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER PRECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXV. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1865. NO. 15.

## A STANDARD POLITICAL WORK.

### McPHERSON'S Political History of the Rebellion.

THE Political History of the United States during the Rebellion—extending from November 6, 1860, to July 1, 1861, by Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, is destined to become a standard authority concerning these stirring times, and is among the most useful and interesting books now before the public.

It contains the various STATE PAPERS of the period—Executive, Judicial, and Legislative—and those of the Military which bear upon political questions; also the Proposals submitted to, and the Laws enacted by Congress, with the vote in each House, upon every leading question, such as Secession, Arrests, Habeas Corpus, Compensation, Emancipation, and every phase of the Slavery Question; also the "Legislative," Senate, Taxation, and other features of our Financial Legislation, with Tables of the National and Rebel Debts, all the Military Legislation, including every Proposition and vote at the late Session respecting the Draft, and all the Propositions for the last four years, in reference to the objects of the War and its Prosecution, in Peace and Reconstruction, with the votes thereon, in both the Union and Rebel Congresses—a record, of itself, worth the price of the book.

It also contains a full and fair record of the proceedings in and out of Congress, between the Presidential Election of 1860 and the break-up of the Union, including a statement of each Adjournment Proposition made, and voted upon, and all other data necessary to give a clear view of that event, in all its bearings and relations. It also contains the names of the persons composing the Union and Rebel Administrations and Congresses, with the changes therein, and such of the Rebel Legislation, Judicial Holdings, Proclamations, Orders, and Items, as throw light upon the progress of events—the week by week, or grouped in natural harmony, and constituting a most valuable contribution to the historical literature of the country.

In all the votes, parties are classified. The Index is thorough, both as to names and subjects, giving the reader entire command of the contents.

448 pp., Law Sheep. Price \$1.00.  
To be had at the Book & Drug Store of A. D. MULLICK.

Sept. 20.

## The New Skirt for 1864.

### A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELIPTIC [for double] Steel Spring. J. L. & J. O. WEST, No. 97 Chambers Street, New York, are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this J. West's Patent Duplex Eliptic Spring Skirt.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Eliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously blended together, and firmly joined together, making the tightest, most Elastic, Flexible, and Durable Spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibility, to place and hold it when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a Silk or Muslin Dress. It naturally obviates and silences the only objections to Hoop Skirts, viz: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, Churches, Railroads, Cars, Church Pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of containing them and occupying a small space. This Skirt removes the difficulty, while giving the Skirt the full and complete support of the Hoop, and the elegant and graceful appearance of the skirt, opera, promenade, or house dress. A lady having used the Duplex Eliptic Spring Skirt, writes: "I have used one of the Duplex Eliptic Spring Skirts for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with the use of them. They are also equally desirable, and a great improvement over other kinds of Skirts, for Misses and Young Ladies who wear short dresses, as the elasticity and flexibility of them prevents when coming in contact with anything crowding the Hoop close to the person, from pushing out the other side of the Hoop or dress; and again, they are so much more durable and not likely to bend or break or get out of shape. The bottom rods on all the Skirts are also double-twisted, and twice or double twisted to prevent the twisting from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject to in use. All are made of the best quality of steel. Papers, and every part of the Skirt is of the best material, and is guaranteed in every respect to be by far the best, most comfortable, and most durable Skirt ever made."

Enquire for the Duplex Eliptic Spring Skirt. For Sale in all variety of styles and sizes by

FAIRBANKS BROS.,  
Nov. 15. Gettysburg, Pa.

## GEORGE D. BAKER'S DIAMOND MARKET.

Where the white can be supplied at all times. With Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb, Mutton, Sausages, Lard, Butter, and every article of the best in the Market. Don't forget the place in the "Old County Buildings."

## 1864 Fall Millinery. 1864.

MISS McCLARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a new assortment of Millinery, &c. Fancy Goods—Hats and Winter styles. Also a handsome assortment of READY-MADE BONNETS, and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.

Oct. 18.

## ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

V. FEHL, Proprietor.

This House is in a central location, and convenient to the R. R. Depot and Steamer Boat Landings.

Aug. 9-ly.

Card Photographs.

Distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the Old Hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

TYSON & BRO.

## Choice Poetry.

### LINES.

Suggested by very touching circumstances in the last illness of a child of much promise, who died at the age of six years, and frequently repined at the loss of his mother, who had neglected to relieve him, by repeating, "Mother, I love you," with the sweet emphasis of unselfish affection.

When sounds of joy are on my ear  
And childhood's foot steps bounding free,  
I think, my angel boy, of thee!  
I see thee in thy infant bloom;  
I see thee in thy early tears;  
And memory traces o'er again  
Those weary days and nights of pain,  
When by thy fevered couch in vain  
I strove to soothe thy burning pain.  
And wept to see the tearful smile,  
The struggle of departing life!  
No murmur from thy lips would fall,  
"When I love thee," still was all;  
Nought but those words and that sad smile;  
As if to thank me for the while  
That angel smile, that voice still seems  
To float around me in my dreams.  
And stars my spirit's deepest springs  
With its sweet morning's hummings,  
And thou art in thy home above,  
Last idol of my earthly love.

Though lonely is our silent heart,  
I would not win thee back to earth,  
To struggle with the hours and tears  
That glaze above this vale of tears;  
With longing heart to strive in vain,  
That peace earth may not yield, to gain,  
To be amid the worldly band,  
A pilgrim stranger in a foreign land,  
To feel and know how little worth  
All this pride and pomp of earth;  
Then sink, with lonely heart oppress,  
A weary wanderer to rest.

All this mine heart may wish me,  
When that blessed summer comes to free  
My spirit from the temple's power,  
Pray for thy Mother in that hour;  
That she who shared thy mortal pain,  
The same bright home of bliss may gain,  
And by thy side forever raise  
Her grateful hymn of joy and praise.

## Miscellaneous.

### A Beautiful Incident.

During the war in Germany, which succeeded the French Revolution, great numbers of children were made orphans. In the village of Weimar were sixty children who mourned the loss of both parents, war having slain their fathers, and sorrow, want and disease their mothers. John Falk was the first to found an asylum for these children, many of whom had become vagrants, and some criminals. Gathered under his Christian influence, some one of them was accustomed to ask a blessing at their meals. On one occasion, when one of the boys had said the pious grace, "Come Lord, Jesus, be our guest, and bless what thou hast provided," a little fellow looked up and said:

"Do tell me why the Lord Jesus never comes? We ask him every day to sit with us, and he never comes."

"Dear child, only believe, and you may be sure he will come, for he does not despise our invitations."

"I shall eat him a seat," said the little fellow; and just then there was a knock at the door. A poor French apprentice entered, begging a night's lodging. He was made welcome; the chair stood open for him; every child wanted him to have his place; and one was lamenting that his bed was too small for the stranger, who was quite touched by such uncommon attention. The little one had been thinking hard all the time:

"Jesus could not come, and so he sent this poor man in his place; is that it?"

"Yes, dear child, that is just it. Every piece of bread and every drink of water that we give to the poor, or sick, or the prisoner, for Jesus' sake, we give to him. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The children sang a hymn of the love of God to their guest before they parted for the night, and neither he nor they were likely to forget this simple Bible comment.

### Story with a Moral.

A young man who was paying special attention to a young lady, met with the following incident during one of his visits:

Being invited into the parlor to await the lady's appearance, he entertained himself as best he might for some time, and was becoming very weary, when a little girl of five years slipped in and began to converse with him.

"I can always tell," said she, "when you are coming to our home."

"You can," he replied, "and how do you tell it?"

"Why, when you are going to be here, sister begins to sing and get good, and she gives me cake and pie, and anything I want, and when I speak to her she smiles so very pleasantly. I wish you would stay here all the while, then I would have a good time. But when you go off, sister is not good. She gets mad, and if I ask her for anything she slaps and bangs me about."

This was a poser to the young man.

"Pools and children tell the truth," quoted he, and taking his hat, he left and no more returned.

MORAL.—Parents wishing their ill-natured daughters married, should keep their small children out of the parlor when strangers are there.

### BENEFICENT.

"I see in this world two heaps, human happiness and misery. If I can take but the smallest bit from one heap and add to the other, I carry a point. If a child has dropped a half penny, and by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things, but I will not neglect this."—John Newton.

## The Wife's Lesson.

"Well," said I, one fine morning last week, "I have the prospect of a leisure afternoon—a somewhat unusual thing with me—and, all being well, I will do a little needless shopping; call and pass an hour with my old friend Mrs. Ashburton, whom, on account of the distance, I have neglected of late, and then drop in and take a friendly cup of tea with my niece, Clara Whitford."

Having completed my household arrangements, I accordingly set out, after an early dinner, and the shopping done, made my first call. Mrs. Ashburton's warm welcome, pleasant talk and cheerful discourse would have proved strong temptations to induce me to accept her invitation to stay for the evening, but I did not feel anxious to see my niece, whose residence was much nearer my own.

On arriving at Clara's door, I was not a little surprised to see no light in the front part of the house.

"I am afraid they are not at home," I thought, with a regretful mental glance to the pretty home picture I had just left.

But I was mistaken. A servant came in answer to my ring at the door bell, and ushered me into the dining room, lit the gas, and then went to summon her mistress. I had ample time to look about me before Clara made her appearance, and could not help admiring the perfect order and good taste which prevailed in the apartment and its furniture. I was more pleased to notice this, as my niece, when first married, did not promise to become very notable as a housewife.

I was beginning to tire of waiting—my break walk over, I felt chilly in the useless room—when Clara entered, fastening a little article of dress evidently just assumed. Her greeting was most cordial, and yet there was a shadow of regret in her tone when, our first salutations over, she said:

"Why, my dear aunt, you did not let me know you were coming, or I should have been better prepared to receive you."

"Sincerely, Clara," I replied, "no preparation is needed before you can bestow a cup of tea on me as a relative as I am. Pray, do not make my friendly call into a ceremonious visit, or I shall be tempted to run away in place of waiting till after tea, and begging Mr. Whitford's escort home."

"Pray, dear aunt, do not think of such a thing. I will light the fire in a moment, and the room will be warm and comfortable."

So saying, Clara was about applying a light between the bars of the grate, when I stopped her.

"You must have a fire somewhere, my dear," I said, "and where you were sitting when I arrived, I am sure, suit me best. I am to disturb any of your arrangements, I will leave you forthwith."

"Then, if so, you will have to excuse my taking you into the nursery."

"Anywhere to a warm fire, Clara—is Mr. Whitford from home?"

"No, aunt; he is here," replied my niece, her color rising as she spoke.

I laughingly congratulated her on her husband's liking for the company of her first wife; but, perceiving no evidence of pleasure on her countenance, I asked her if the baby was well.

"Oh, yes; quite so, thank you, aunt. To say the truth, it was my doing that we are in the nursery to-night, and Frederick is not too well pleased about it; but it saves so much trouble, and the other rooms have just been cleaned and put in order. But do not say a word," she added, as she opened the nursery door.

My nephew advanced and shook me warmly by the hand, and then turning to Clara, he said:

"I hope, my dear, you do not intend to make your aunt a nursery guest. If you do, I shall not wonder if her visits become still more rare."

I listened to assure him that I had been brought there at my own request, and begged no difference might be made; but, ringing the bell, he desired the servant to light the dining room fire, and bring word when it was well burned. Clara, by her lip, looked red and uncomfortable, while I, feeling still more so, occupied myself in admiring the baby. I could, however, distinguish easily enough two or three little articles which continued as that a tea equipage had just been removed; and certainly this was not what I should have expected to see at Clara's home, knowing the comfortable and even affluent income of her husband. I felt sorry that my unceremonious visit should have produced such an alteration in the arrangements; for I could tell by the production of ready keys, etc., that many articles not in common use were to be brought out, and the evening meal deferred on my account. Besides, I felt grieved at Mr. Whitford's ill-concealed vexation, not displayed towards me but his wife.

At length we were summoned to the dining room; and truly a wonderful change had been effected there. A bright fire illuminated every corner, and an elegant tea equipage was on the table; in short, everything looked—as I had hoped at first to find it—in accordance with the position of its owners. Moreover, the pleasant aspect of affairs banished the clouds from Mr. Whitford's face, and so agreeably did the time pass, that I quite regretted when obliged to bid my niece good night.

"Good night, dear aunt," said Clara, kissing me affectionately. "Do come again, but let me know when to expect you."

"And then," added Mr. Whitford, after the door was closed, everything will be ready—the dining room fire will be lighted before your arrival. Dear aunt, what do you think of Clara's new notions of domestic economy? When we were first married

she was rather ignorant of household matters. Now we are so exceedingly orderly and careful that everything is too good to use. The dining room first became so; then the dining room underwent a thorough renovation, and the nursery, resorted to for temporary convenience during the repairs, has become our regular abode, the others only being used on state occasions. Probably our next remove will be into the kitchen. I go into other houses and find that there must be a certain amount of neatness in the house, with the certainty of causing no embarrassment. In my home, on the contrary, the call of a relative even produces quite a revolution; for plate and china, in fact everything pre-arranged, is laid up in lavender like the rooms. I wish you would say something to Clara on the subject, as I know you possess great influence in that quarter."

"Have you named the matter, Frederick?" I asked.

"Oh! yes, a thousand times, I think; but I cannot effect any change. I trust you will be more successful."

"I will try, at any rate," said I, as I took leave of my nephew in law.

Having thought over the matter, I decided to arrange my plan of operation. I thought it would be better to try the effect of an opposite picture on Clara's mind before giving utterance to any remonstrance. For I well knew that young housewives do not generally relish the pointed interruption of their elders. Therefore, I called on Clara—having previously given her due notice of my intention—to accompany me to a long ramble; and I contrived to be near Mrs. Ashburton's just as tea time was approaching and we were thoroughly tired.

"Clara," said I, "what is to prevent our obtaining rest and refreshment? I can insure you both; and besides, you are not quite a stranger to Mrs. Ashburton."

"Oh! dear aunt, I could not think of such a thing; we should be sure to cause inconvenience."

"You shall judge for yourself, Clara," I answered; "and if you think so, half an hour hence, we will journey homeward."

The moment we were admitted I frankly told her that I had come expressly to claim her off-tendered hospitality for my niece and self, as we were tired and still had a long walk before us.

"How glad I am my house lay in your route," replied she. "Tea is just coming, and my husband will be here in a few minutes."

In a few moments he arrived, and soon we were all seated, prepared to join in the evening meal.

I noticed Clara's glances at the perfect order which surrounded us, and the elegant but simple preparations for the repast. Besides these, it was impossible not to see the thorough comforts diffused around us.

"My niece," said I to Mrs. Ashburton, "was afraid of causing you inconvenience."

A cheery laugh from Mr. Ashburton and a bright smile from his wife followed my words.

"Mrs. Whitford," said the gentleman, "I am the most fortunate fellow in this world, for nothing ever causes my wife inconvenience; you understand me, I dare say—I mean none of those domestic innovations which are usually expected to cause a bustle. She has a peculiar theory of her own, which she most thoroughly reduces to practice, consequently, we are always able to welcome a friend, however unexpected he may be."

Clara blushed and stammered a few words in reply; and, perceiving her confusion, I changed the conversation.

On our way home, after spending a very pleasant evening, my niece was unusually silent; but, at length, she asked me if I could tell her "what theory Mr. Ashburton alluded to when he said—"

Here she hesitated.

"I understand you, Clara," I answered. "And I can explain it in a very few words. Mrs. Ashburton says that being sure of the daily presence of one guest at her table, whom she wishes to honor above all others, she prepares for that one, and is, of course, ready for any visitor and at any time."

"But I saw no guests beside ourselves, aunt."

"Did you not? And yet the person I referred to was there."

"Where? whom do you mean? You are jesting."

"Indeed, my dear Clara, I am not. The one whom Mrs. Ashburton considers worthy of an honor is her husband. She says, and I think justly, that she should deem her marriage vow but ill kept if she made him attractive in the eye of a stranger, and grudge doing so for him whom she has promised to love, honor and obey—her husband, and the father of her children."

Clara did not speak in reply; but when we parted the moistened cheek that touched mine convinced me the lesson was taken home; and I have no doubt that when I next visit my niece I shall find her opinion is changed as regards the guest most deserving honor.

"O!—A laudable gentleman finding himself a passenger in a stage coach with no one but a poor and feeble maiden lady of some forty winters, endeavored to engage in conversation. At length, night came; as nothing was said, both fell asleep. The stage finally stopped, and the driver announced to the lady that she had arrived at her place of destination. Her fellow passenger being awakened at the same time, thought he would compel the lady to exchange a word at parting, and addressed her: 'Madam, as we shall never again, probably, sleep in the same room together, I bid you a very respectful farewell.' A scream, and silence reigned again."

## Anecdote of Rev. Jacob Gruber.

A correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate furnishes that paper with the following anecdote of the late Rev. Jacob Gruber:

Your recent editorial allusion to the late Rev. Jacob Gruber, of the Baltimore Conference, brings to my remembrance a somewhat amusing anecdote of him, which, very possibly, you may think proper to give to your readers. I had it from the lips of persons who were on the spot, and who, consequently, were eye and ear-witnesses of the transaction narrated. It is not, therefore, like too many anecdotes, "gotten up" for the occasion.

"Father Gruber," it is well known, was rather a stickler for plainness, in everything, and especially in apparel. Nothing could be more offensive to him than any, even the least, disposition to copy the fashions of the world. Being at the time—say thirty-five or forty years since—a presiding elder, he attended a camp meeting held in the neighborhood of Franklin, Venango county, Pa. It was about the time a certain kind of female attire, then known as the "petticoat and habit," came first into fashion, and, associated with the other article, rather tended to a graceful display of the female form. Some of the "better sort" of Methodist young ladies, dressed after the new fashion, attended the camp meeting in question. Their appearance attracted the by no means favorable regards of the presiding elder. So displeased was he, indeed, that he determined, if possible, to inflict upon them a public mortification.

The opportunity soon occurred. During some of the social circles, these young fashionables, grouped together, were singing a popular hymn about those days, but much less so, I am happy to say, in these modern times—of which the last line of each verse was a kind of chorus: "I want to get to heaven, my long-sought rest," in which they were most cordially joined by the presiding elder. They perceived him in their midst, and, inspired with the presence of so distinguished a functionary, sang on with more than ordinary zeal and pathos. At length, however, it was discovered by those standing next to him, that when the presiding elder came to the closing line of the verse, instead of "following copy," as the printers say, he sang, "I want to get to heaven, with my long, short dress." As fast as they detected the variation, they stopped singing; first one, then another, till all had ceased save the elder. But so far was he from stopping, that he really seemed to acquire momentum from progress; so that when he had engrossed the entire attention of the whole social circle, he was still singing at the top of his voice, and to the most unutterable chagrin and mortification of the young sisters, "I want to get to heaven, with my long, short dress." It is hardly necessary to add, that the "long, short dresses" were quite scarce during the rest of the meeting.

A LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—His Excellency, Governor Andrews, related, at the dinner to the cadets the other evening, a "little story," which he credited to President Lincoln, and which we have not yet seen in print. The anecdote was first told on the night of the 8th of November, when long after the success of the Republican candidates was assured, the returns of heavy majorities still came in thick and jubilant. Then it was that the President was reminded of this little Illinois incident:—A friend of his, passing along a village street, was painfully bitten by an ugly dog. A single blow of a heavy stick, skillfully aimed, was sufficient to kill the animal instantly, but the enraged pedestrian still continued to pummel the corpse till little vestige of the canine form remained. At length he was accosted with—"What are you about? That dog has been dead these ten minutes." "I know it," was the reply, "but I want to give the beast a realizing sense that there is a punishment after death."

## A Good One.

A son of the Emerald Isle lately had occasion to visit the city in his vehicle, and having arrived at his point of destination, alighted from it and proceeded to transact his business. On returning to the place where he had left his horse and wagon, he was astonished to learn from the Major that the horse had run away with it.

"Sure, he did break the reins?" he inquired of his informant.

"Oh, no, I believe not," was the reply.

"When, then, how in the name of St. Patrick could he have got loose, for sure as I tied the reins to the wagon?"

A GALLANT PEDLER.—As a lady of great personal beauty was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived, just behind her, a hawk of carbon ware, driving an ass with two panniers laden with his stock in trade. To give the animal and his master room to pass, the lady suddenly stopped aside, which so frightened the old donkey that he ran away, and had not proceeded far when he fell, and a great part of the crockery was broken. The lady, in her turn, became alarmed, lest the man should fall with her ass, but he merely exclaimed, "Never mind, madam; Balaam's ass was frightened by an angel."

A schoolmarum in England has adopted a new and novel mode of punishing. If the boys disobey his rules she stands them on their heads and pours cold water into their trousers legs.

An old bachelor's definition of love: A little sighing, a little crying, a little dying, and a good deal of lying.

## Don't Forget Your Girls.

When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, (says a traveller,) I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life, and among other things he informed me that at their start they made a great mistake, they only sent their boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was the children were like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest both in wife and children. And now, said he, if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers, they educate their sons. This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened when mothers are not qualified to discharge the duties of home work of education. Parents, give your daughters, as well as your sons, the best education in your power.

## Dinner as an Educator.

You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents often forget this; and therefore, instead of brooding over your business, instead of secretly talking about others, let the conversation be genial, kind, social and cheering. Don't bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation any more than you would in your dishes. For this reason, too, the more good company you have at your table, the better for your children. Every conversation, with company at your table, is an educator of the family. Hence the intelligence and refinement, and the appropriate behavior of the family that is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are no small part of education.—Dr. Todd.

## A Warm Corpse.

A couple of medical students disinterred a subject on a cold winter's night, and, having dressed it, sitting upright, on the seat of a covered wagon, they started for home. Coming to a tavern, and seeing the barman lighted up, they left the wagon and went in for a drink. The hostler, observing the man sitting alone in the cold, attempted some conversation, but receiving no answer, he discovered how the affair stood, and instantly resolved to have a little fun of his own on the occasion; so, taking the corpse to the stable, he put on its overcoat and cap, and seated himself in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side of the supposed dead man, when one of them in merriment gave him a slap on the face, saying: "How would you like some flip, old fellow?" then remarked, tremulously, to his companion, "He is warm, by heavens!" "So would you," replied the corpse, "if you had been stolen from him—I, as I have." Both students bolted, and never returned to inquire for the horse and wagon.

## LOVE WILL FIND A WAY.

A couple not many miles from Manchester, carried on their courting in a rather novel manner. A young man had fallen in love with the daughter of his employer, but, for certain ideas of wealth, a match was opposed by the father. The consequence was that the young man was forbidden to visit his employer's house. The old gentleman was in the habit of wearing a cloak. The couple made him the innocent bearer of their correspondence. The young lady pinned a letter inside the lining of the old man's cloak every day, and when the father went to the counting house, and threw off his cloak, the lover took out the lady's epistle, read it and sent the reply back in the same manner. Love and ingenuity were finally successful.

## Delicias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality—they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendor, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers—laid nature given the fragrance of the rose or the lily to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden; but, wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without mind.

## A KISS A VALID CONSIDERATION.

A Western Court has recently decided that a kiss is a valid consideration. It seems that an old bachelor offered a young lady, a pony for a kiss. The young damsel accepted the offer, and gave the kiss; but the mean scoundrel, after receiving the oscillatory salute, refused to stand by his part of the contract. A suit was therefore entered, and the jury decided that the pony, or its value, should be given to the girl.

## TO START A BAULKY HORSE.

Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road and he will go. Now don't laugh at this but try it. The plain philosophy of the thing is—it gives him something else to think of. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed.

## An old Dutch hypochondriac was complaining to a neighbor; said he, "I get pain in mine stack (stomach), and sometimes I get better and sometimes I get worse, and one day I shut gits right out on mine head."

## A celebrated wit was much distressed by a message, politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl. "If you please, Mr. Jones," said the child, "mammy sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would begin to be funny."

## A Yankee After Oil in Asia.

A Boston paper states that Colonel Gowan, of Boston, coming down from St. Petersburg through Georgia and Circassia, when in the neighborhood of the sea, of Asaf, stumbled upon some oil wells which the natives were working in a very indifferent way, and which the Colonel bought. He then came to Paris and London, organized a company, sent out men to work the wells, and ships to carry to London and Liverpool the products, and they are now paying handsome dividends. But what is more surprising still, the Colonel, in returning lately from the Black Sea to Paris, stopped on the way at the Island of Samos on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where he found and bought another oil well. What is still more curious, this well was spoken of by Herodotus, the great Greek historian, four hundred and fifty years before Christ, and from that day to this no one has thought of turning to use this important discovery. Colonel Gowan has bought fifteen acres of ground at the ordinary price of land on the island.

## MELANCHOLY CONDITION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following statement as to the material condition of the Queen Victoria:

"The Queen will not open Parliament in person, though she has been earnestly entreated to do so by her ministers, who would gain gratuity from the community by withdrawing her from seclusion and begin the session as brilliantly as possible. She is more than ever averse to society or publicity, and nobody seems to possess influence enough with her to overcome what appears to be a confirmed case of monomania. People who should know, folks who have access to the palace, or are intimate with such, tell serious stories about her. I heard very recently that she had the arm of 'the late Prince Consort modeled in wax and clothed, and would pass hours, sitting with it, drawn through hers, absorbed in melancholy reflection, recalling the past."

The Duchess of Marlborough, daughter to the great Duke and "Queen Sarah," had such an admiration of Congress that when she died she had an ivory figure made to imitate him; also a large wax doll with gaudy feet to be dressed just as the dramatist's gaudy feet were in his life time."

A glass was put in the hand of the statue, which was supposed to bow to her, and, and to it in approbation of what she spoke to it."

The Queen may be a parallel, instance, only less extravagant. Six months ago, too, I was informed on authority that, put the matter beyond a doubt, that the apartments of the deceased Prince were kept in precisely the same order as that observed in his life time, his slippers and dressing gown regularly aired, his clothes, boots, and toilet apparatus placed as though he might come back at any moment to claim them. All of which, I confess, seems to me extremely odd and piteous.

## SPICY COLLOQUY IN THE SENATE.

During the debate on the retaliation resolutions in the United States Senate, on Tuesday, while Mr. Wade was speaking about Mr. Blair's Mission to Richmond, Mr. Johnson asked how he came to go there? Mr. Wade replied: "I would like to know. Yes, sir, I intend to know if there is power in the U. S. Senate to be informed on that subject. I intend to know why it was that any man was permitted to go with impunity through our lines and confer with the arch traitors of the Confederacy, and come back here and go again."

Mr. Johnson said he went in a government vessel the last time. Mr. Wade then responded: "Yes, I understand, he went in a government vessel. He had no more right to be on that vessel on a mission to hold communication with this arch traitor and devil, than he had on his road to the lower regions in a vehicle furnished by the government."

## Moseby.







Treasury Department

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY  
Washington, Dec. 8, 1934

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has appeared that "THE GETTY INDUSTRIAL BANK," in the Borough of

in the County of Adams, and Pennsylvania, has been duly organized according to the requirements of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the redemption of United States Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation of the same," approved June 20, 1864, and in compliance with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with

er, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOUGH, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK," in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, and State of Pennsylvania, is duly organized.

} seal of Office this eighth day  
 } cember, 1864. HUGH McCULLOUGH  
 20.-2m. Comptroller of the Currency

**A SMALL FARM**  
**AT PRIVATE SALE.**

A subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract of Land, in Huntington county. It is situated one mile from the town of Whitesville, (Whites town) and contains


**35 Acres.**  
Improvements are a large three-story  
LOGCAST HOUSE,  
Log Barn, and other Im-  
ments. A sufficient quan-  
tity of Timber is attached; about  
acres of Meadow; a never-failing  
door, and a running stream thro-  
ugh; and a young Orchard, of choice  
fruit. A large portion of the property has been  
improved.

...the property is not disposed of  
middle of October, it will be RENTED  
reasonable terms.  
Terms made known by the under  
B. A. WOOD  
18.

THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG  
AT PRIVATE SALE.

IS the only Foundry within ten miles that has two sets of Triple gear Horizontal and Vertical Bevel-gear Powers, a large set of Pattern, Sove Patterns, and a set of Patterns, all such as are needed for the manufacture of Drills, Drill Stock, and Bolt Cutters, and can be ordered.

likewise A  
S AND LOT OF GROUND, in the  
the Foundry. Also, two sets of  
of Ground at the Depot. Possession  
men at any time desired.



20. --H. DAVID STER

---

**Nothing Else**

F. Elmont, wall-made, S. S. S.

ANY QUANTITY  
Wool, Cassimere, Sattin, Silk,  
Vests, Plush and Cotton Vests, at a  
stand of PICK  
NEVERTHELESS TRUE  
Picking in consequence of appro-  
priation, is selling off his large stock of  
Suits, at very reduced prices. Cal  
888 MEN WANTED  
and buy from the hands

KEEP TIME.

more of those celebrated Yankee  
Keepers at PICKIN'  
FEET! FEET!  
more Buffalo and Gum Shoes  
prices at PICKIN'  
MUSIC.  
as in want of a good Violin or  
can be supplied at PICKIN'  
NOTIONS.  
Anders, Combs, Hair and Clothes  
razors and Razor straps, Soap, Spec  
inives, Dominoes, Violin Straps  
PICKIN'  
TRUNKS  
had by calling in Baltimore street  
PICKIN'  
CARPET SACKS.  
more left at PICKIN'  
KEEP DRY.

PICKING

ould invite all to call and see  
determined to sell at the lowest  
s. 31.

---

**Arrival of Winter Goods**  
AT  
**A. SCOTT & SON'S.**  
E invite the attention of buyers  
stock of Winter Goods which  
cheap. Consisting of  
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
s, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc.  
boys wear we have Collar, Cas-  
s, Vests, with a variety of  
s, &c. Call and see.

**A. SCOTT &**  
v. 22.

---

**The Popular 7-30 Loan**

The First National Bank of Gettysburg has been designated a Depository and Agent of the United States, will and popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free.

and convertible at maturity in  
cent. Gold Interest Bonds. W  
sh 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds, one ye  
s and all other Government sa

**Dissolution.**

The business will be continued by John Cannon. All persons

by John Cannon. All persons  
themselves indebted to the firm will please  
the undersigned and make payment  
having claims will present them to  
JOHN CANNON  
a. 17.—6t.

---

**Dissolution.**  
THE Partnership heretofore exist-  
ing between the undersigned, under the

style of FAHNESTOCK, BRO.  
is day dissolved by mutual co  
F. FAHNESTOCK retiring.  
JAMES F. FAHNEST  
HENRY J. FAHNEST  
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK

IE undersigned, remaining part  
the Firm of FAHNESTOCK. Bu  
continue the business at the same  
r the same name and style of fir  
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK  
EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK  
n. 10, 1263.



THURSDAY, Feb. 10th.

The correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac furnishes further particulars of the operations on our extreme left. Our movements on Sunday were successful in giving our troops position on the west side of Hatcher's run, and in the capture of two hundred prisoners, and a wagon train going to North Carolina for supplies. On Monday afternoon the Rebels concentrated and made an attack on the Third Division of the Fifth Corps which had advanced toward the Boynton plank road, by which the Rebels wagon their supplies from the Weldon Railroad. The attack was successful in driving the division back in confusion until they reached the breastworks erected the previous day. There the retreat was checked. The rebels subsequently made an attack on the left of the Second Corps, but were repulsed. The Fifth Corps lost from three to five hundred men. The loss in the other corps was slight. The Rebel loss was believed to have been heavier than ours. Gen. Meade is in immediate command of the movement. As the heavy storm commenced on Monday night, it is hardly probable that any further fighting has taken place.

#### General Grierson's Raid—Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

The War Department has made public the official report concerning General Grierson's expedition, which resulted in the complete interruption of the enemy's communications by the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads. About fifty miles of each road are destroyed, including a large number of bridges, telegraphs, depots, switches, turntables and water tanks, four serviceable locomotives that are undergoing repairs, about one hundred cars, a pile-driver and engine, seven hundred fat hogs, and a very large amount of corn and wheat was captured, and 1,000 stand of new arms were destroyed at Verona, in addition to the 4,000 destroyed at Verona, and the burning of 300 army wagons, most of which had been captured from General Sturgis. Major General Dana believes that this expedition in its damaging results to the enemy is second in importance to none that have taken place during the war.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—The Richmond papers of Monday contain a message from Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress, enclosing the report of the Peace Commissioners who recently conferred with Mr. Lincoln and Seward at Fortress Monroe. The commissioners report that Mr. Lincoln was very explicit in stating the only terms on which peace could be had, viz: submission to the Union and obedience to the Constitution and laws to the United States. Recognition in any form was not thought of, and an armistice at the present time inadmissible. The comments of the Richmond press are characteristic. They are put in terms of words, "the Confederacy having been slapped in the face," and do their best to rake up and blow into a flame the expiring embers of the war feeling at the South. Vice President Stephens is to make a speech on the peace negotiations, and Extra Billy Smith, now Governor of Virginia, advertises that he will address his fellow citizens on the subject.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to Wednesday evening, represent our operations on the extreme left as still successful. Our troops had driven the rebels back again to their works at Dabney's Mills, and we still held our advanced line at Hatcher's Run. The losses sustained in the movement were more severe than at first supposed, and evidences the desperate character of the fighting, which was mainly done by the Third Division of the Fifth Corps. The aggregate loss in the division footed up 1,180, including 585 missing, many of whom it was thought would soon come in again, being mostly stragglers. The enemy suffered, no doubt much more severely than we did, as is evidenced by their own accounts. Gen. Lee officially reports the death of Major General Pagan, of South Carolina, and the Richmond papers of Thursday announce the death of General Sorrell, of Georgia, in the fight of Tuesday. Lieutenant Colonel Manlove, of the 48th Mississippi Regiment, was captured, wounded by our troops, and died in our lines. Nothing important took place on Wednesday, the heavy state of the roads, from the recent storm, having doubtless retarded further operations, but as the weather has since been favorable, we may expect soon to hear of important movements.

Col. Baker, of the Government Detective service, has arrested and sent to the Old Capital prison twenty-seven New York bounty brokers and others, who have for eighteen months or more been engaged in defrauding the Government by enlisting bounty jumpers and aiding them in deserting after their arrival in camp, and forging certificates of enlistment and obtaining credit on these at the Provost Marshal General's office. Several of these malefactors have made fortunes of from \$50,000 to \$250,000 through these frauds since the beginning of the war. A boatman whom the Colonel has arrested has \$45,000 to his credit at the Broadway Bank; one Joe. Ray, a hackman, has realized \$200,000; Sergeant Mulhern, of the 20th New York Battery, has been enabled to purchase a farm in New Jersey valued at \$14,000. Aided by corrupt surgeons, the brokers have been suffered to enlist men who are physically unfit for service; and by forging guardians' papers they enlisted boys of fifteen. It is alleged that United States officers in the civil service have winked at the bounty brokers' proceedings. Colonel Baker thinks that nearly, if not quite two-thirds, of the New York recent recruits, based upon forged certificates of enlistment, or recruits who have deserted, and are now walking the streets; and therefore he inclines to the opinion that Provost Marshal General Fry's demand for 21,000 men is not unjust. An examination in Baltimore and other cities would probably expose the same kind of rascality. The whole substitute brokerage system is foul and corrupt.

An amateur performance took place at Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, on Monday, for the benefit of soldiers' families. An immense audience was present, and the receipts amounted to between \$6,000 and \$7,000. The part of Hamlet was performed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, 1865.

As we expected, Mr. COFFROTH is a doomed man by his party—the Somerset "Democrat" remarking "that he has forever forfeited the confidence of the Democratic party, which he has too long enjoyed; and adding that corrupt motives prompted him to this last, dark, damning, act of infamy." The Chambersburg "Spirit" says:—"His political grave is open for his reception, and the sooner he gets into it the better."

This appears to be a very different kind of language that was used when he was a candidate. He appears to have "lost caste" only because he recorded his vote for Freedom from Slavery in this broad, glorious land of ours.

There is no remark in the "Compiler" of yesterday. It contents itself with the above extracts.

We learn from the Star of the Valley, of Newville, that our friend Wm. B. BRANDON, Esq., of the York Springs district, in this county, has purchased the War-house at Kersville, in that county, and land connected with it, and will remove there in the Spring, to engage in the produce and commission business. He will be an acquisition to that county in every way—being a citizen of high repute for his worth, in the County he leaves.

#### The Draft.

The following is the official quota of Adams county, as assigned by the Provost Marshal of this district:

|                    |    |                  |     |
|--------------------|----|------------------|-----|
| Berwick township,  | 10 | Huntington twp., | 62  |
| Berwick borough,   | 43 | Latimore do      | 36  |
| Butler township,   | 43 | Liberty do       | 16  |
| Conowingo do       | 23 | Menallen do      | 39  |
| Cumberland do      | 28 | Mounjoy do       | 29  |
| Franklin do        | 48 | Nonesuch do      | 31  |
| Frederick do       | 13 | Oxford do        | 81  |
| Highland do        | 22 | Reading do       | 35  |
| Germany do         | 22 | Straban do       | 25  |
| Littleton borough  | 26 | Tyrone do        | 25  |
| Gettysburg do      | 37 | Union do         | 28  |
| Hamilton township, | 27 |                  |     |
| Hamilton borough   | 21 | Total,           | 659 |

On Friday last, in the House of Representatives of this State, a resolution was offered by Mr. Seybert, requesting the Governor to demand a suspension of the draft in Pennsylvania, until the quotas were justly assigned, it being alleged there were errors. After some debate, a substitute was offered by Mr. McClure and unanimously adopted, requesting the Governor to communicate with the National Authorities, and endeavor to procure such a postponement of the draft, not incompatible with the interests of the country, or will suffice to obtain an adjustment of the quotas.

#### Special Case.

The "London Will case" came up on last Monday, and continued until Friday. The will was sustained by the jury.

The case of the Exr. of Fleming Gilliland, deceased, against S. & Wm. Gilliland, summons in debt on a note, was also tried. Verdict for plaintiff for \$708.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT GETTYSBURG.—It is stated in the Lutheran Observer, that a single family, belonging to the Lutheran congregation of Pittsburg, Pa., have determined to undertake the endowment of a Theological Professorship themselves. It is to be designated by the family name of the Donors, and will be known as "The Graff Professorship" in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. Of the \$20,000 required, \$13,500 have already been contributed by the surviving widow and three sons of Henry Graff, Esq., late of Pittsburg. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Graff, and her eldest son, John, paid \$10,000; Christopher subscribed \$3,000, and Matthew, the youngest, just commencing business, \$500, with the anticipation of doubling it should his expectations be realized. It is further stated that a convention of the friends of the Seminary is to meet in Baltimore on the 2nd Wednesday in March next, to adopt a plan, and inaugurate measures for the completion of its endowment.

On Thursday last, a bill, offered by Mr. McSHERRY, passed the Senate of this State, increasing the compensation of the county commissioners, jurors and witnesses in the counties of Adams, Armstrong, Lycoming and Clinton.

Ex-Governor Hieck, of Maryland, has been dangerously ill at Washington for several days, and was not expected to live over Sunday night.

Gen. Sherman is still pushing on his victorious army through Rebeldom. There are various rumors of his forward movement, but nothing official as yet.

The mercury was yesterday morning 2 or 3 degrees below zero, this morning 10 below—decidedly cool.

In the next House of Representatives thirteen States will be without Democratic Representatives—exclusive of the Seceded States. Is there not great danger that the Democratic party will become sectional?

A telegram from New York says, a rumor reached that city from Washington to the effect that Richmond papers of Saturday morning received at City Point confirm the reported capture of Branchville, and contain a report that Charleston was evacuated.

## THE PEACE MISSION.

As we mentioned last week, this matter was a failure—the President adhering strictly to his well known and determined principles. The following were his instructions to the Secretary of State—which embody his unalterable determination:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.  
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1865.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE:

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stevens, Hunter and Campbell, on the basis of my letter to F. P. Blair, Esq., of January 18, 1865, a copy of which you have.

You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit:

1. The restoration of the National authority throughout all the States.

2. No receding by the Executive of the United States, on the Slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents.

3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they have to say, and report it to me.

You will not assume to definitely consummate anything.

Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

After a desire was expressed that the President should meet the Delegates from Richmond, personally, he did so. The interview was a courteous one—not one principle, however, being yielded by the Head of the Government. The President, on Friday, sent in a message to Congress, giving at length all the correspondence on the occasion. It is long, but the substance of it is contained in the following copy of an instruction addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, in London—which will be read with interest, covering the particulars of the whole interview:

#### MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, February 9, 1865.

Sir—It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation, longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unprincipled in their purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Gaudaloupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring on negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give, for your information, an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad. A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he had always been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent, that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President, therefore, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, and always should be, willing to receive any agents that Mr. Davis or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the Government might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to our once common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington. On the 29th we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant General Grant, that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party waiting for instructions from the President. But at this juncture Lieutenant General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered to them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances, the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James river in an United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 30th the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on board the United States steam transport River Queen in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute reprisals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised, and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extensive policy or scheme for a season, during which the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, seceded or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities, except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the National authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual Message.

It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the National authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he should be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money, and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ult., adopted by a constitutional majority a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union; and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the National organic law.

The conference came to an end, by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer, in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

We also give the *Rebel* account of the interview in another column. They are full of tory—and Jeff. Davis made a speech declaring that "nothing save independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction."

It is very clear that we have now at the head of our Government "the right men at the right places." The action of the President and of Secretary Seward has been of a character as to call for the hearty approval of every loyal man, who feels for the true interests of the country.

The interesting ceremony of official opening the sealed State certificates and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President took place in the Hall of Representatives on Wednesday last. After some preliminary business the appearance of the Senate was announced in the House, when that body came into the Hall and took the seats assigned them at the right of the Speaker, the members of the House meantime standing to receive them. The Vice President took his seat on the right of the Speaker, and the tellers—Mr. Trumbull, of the Senate, and Messrs. Wilson and Dawson, of the House—took their places at the table. All being seated the Vice President announced the business which had called them together in joint meeting, and, in pursuance of his duty, proceeded to open the certificates. These were handed in order, commencing with the State of Maine, to the tellers, who read them in order, and the result was noted. Objection being made to receiving the votes of Louisiana and Tennessee, they were not recorded. The teller, after counting the votes, announced two hundred and twelve for Lincoln and Johnson, and twenty-one for McClellan and Pendleton. Vice President Hamlin then announced, at two o'clock, that Abraham Lincoln is elected President, and Andrew Johnson Vice President, of the United States, for four years ensuing from the 4th day of March, 1865. The announcement was received with loud applause from the dense throng that filled every available space in sight and hearing of the Speaker's chair. The Senate retired after the vote was announced, and the House immediately after adjourned.

A COLORED LAWYER ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—A spectacle was witnessed in the Supreme Court to day which would have been considered quite extraordinary at the time when the Dred Scott decision was rendered.

A colored gentleman, who is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. Thus it will be seen that the black man has rights which the white man is bound to respect.—*Wash. Rep.*

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Official Report of the Rebels.

FIRMNESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

SUBMISSION TO THE UNION.

OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THE ONLY TERMS OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 7th inst., has the following official report of the Confederate Peace Commissioners:

"The following important documents were laid before Congress this forenoon:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

"(Having recently received written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer, informally, with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to a restoration of peace, I requested Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might desire to represent him. I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately; or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant; or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right, on the part of the Federal Congress, to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of such States. Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) "JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Executive Office, Richmond, Feb. 6th, 1865.

"Richmond, Va., February 5, 1865.

"To the President of the Confederate States:

"Sir—Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

"The Conference was granted, and took place on the 3d inst., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met PRESIDENT LINCOLN and Mr. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit.

"We learned from them that the Message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.

"We understood from him that no terms or proposals for any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate Power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from the States separately. That no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy. That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power conferred to him to remit these pains and penalties if peace be restored.

"During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the U. States adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

"Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) "ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

R. M. T. HUNTER,

J. A. CAMPBELL."

#### Pennsylvania Prisoners.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives of this State, Mr. ALLEMAN, of Dauphin, offered the following joint resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, During the battle of Gettysburg, certain unarmed citizens were captured by the rebel forces, and carried as prisoners of war to the South; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be respectfully requested to use his authority to secure the release of certain citizens [the names of whom are inserted] of Adams county, captured by General Lee in 1863, and all other unarmed citizens of Pennsylvania captured by the rebels, now confined in rebel prisons.

The Washington Star states that Admiral Goldborough is perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It is expected that its composition will be such as to be highly creditable to the country. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates which recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron clad—one of the large class—may be added to it.

General Sherman is sending the negroes who followed him into Savannah to Beaufort. With the first ship load he sent this message to General Saxton:—"Please find inclosed seven thousand contrabands, the first instalment of fifteen thousand. Many of them are from far up in Georgia, and a long, weary and sorrowful tramp they have had. Many of them with little children have most miserable covering. Bales of clothing can be disposed of among them."

## A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY!

Two Thousand Barrels of Coal-oil Burned.

ABOUT FIFTY DWELLINGS DESTROYED!

People Roasted Alive in the Streets.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Wednesday Evening, February 8th.]

The most terrible conflagration that has occurred in Philadelphia since the great fire of July, 1850, took place this morning. Before proceeding to narrate the horrors of the calamity, we will describe the locality where the dread tragedy was enacted.

Ninth street, below Washington, is lined principally with three story brick dwellings, which are occupied mainly by respectable families of limited means, the houses renting, we should judge, for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars a year. The first street below Washington street is Ellsworth, and the next is Federal, both of which streets had, in that vicinity, about the same class of dwellings upon them as those upon Ninth street. On the Southwest corner of Ninth and Washington streets there is a coal yard belonging to Messrs. Daily and Porter; and immediately west of this, upon Washington street, was an open lot, upon which Blackburn & Co. had between 2,000 and 3,000 barrels of coal oil stored, on account of various owners.

This morning, at about half past two o'clock, a fire broke out among the oil, and the flames spread through the greater part of it with almost as much rapidity as though it had been gunpowder. About two thousand barrels of the inflammable material were soon ablaze, and sending up into the sky a huge column of flame. The families in the neighborhood sprang from their beds and without stopping to secure even a single article of clothing rushed into the streets that were covered with snow and sleet. Those that were most prompt to escape from their threatened homes got off with their lives; but those nearer the spot where the conflagration first commenced, and who were not prompt to escape from their homes, were met by a terrible scene.

The blazing oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ninth street and down to Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire, and igniting the houses upon both sides of Ninth street, for two squares, and carrying desolation into Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets both above and below Ninth street.

An eye witness, who was upon the spot, as the oil poured out in the street, describes the fierce body of flame as resembling a screw in its progress; it first whirled up Ninth street, and then the fiery torrent rushed down the street for a distance of two squares, and then back again at the corner of the wind, destroying all living things that came in its way, burning dwellings and their contents as though they were so much straw, and even splitting into fragments the paving stones in the street with the intense heat. Fully five squares of houses, had they been placed in a row, were on fire at once, and the scene was one to make the stoutest heart quail.

People escaping from their blazing homes with no covering but their night clothes, parents seeking for their children, and terrified little ones looking for safety in the horrid turmoil, were all dreadful enough; but there were still more terrible scenes witnessed. Men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Captain Joseph H. Ware occupied the dwelling No. 1128 Ninth street, the second house below the coal yard already described. His family consisted of himself, wife, five daughters and two sons. They all got into the street just as they left their beds, and there they found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered.

Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a girl of about five years of age, in her arms. She fell, and Lewis C. Williams, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, made a desperate effort to save them. He had hold of the unfortunate woman, but was compelled by the fierceness of the fiery blast to leave her to her fate and seek safety for himself in flight. Mrs. Ware, her child, and a daughter about fifteen or sixteen years of age, were burned to death in the street and so horribly mutilated that their remains can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. Captain Ware and his two sons escaped; but three of the daughters were missing. Capt. Ware and his sons were badly burned. There were six bodies in all recovered; they were taken to the Second District Station House. Three of the bodies had been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. One, the body of a man supposed to be Mr. James Gibbons, the proprietor of a dry goods store on No. 1133, South Ninth street. There is also a boy not yet recognized, and a man whose body was found in Ninth Street, a short distance below Washington street.

A fragment of red cloth, resembling the lining of a fireman's coat, leads to the belief that the victim was a fireman. It is thought there are persons who have perished and whose bodies are buried under the ruins.

A general alarm was struck upon the State House bell, and the firemen from all parts of the city hurried to the scene of the conflagration. The streets were in a frightful condition from the snow and rain that had fallen the evening previous, and the firemen, after reaching the spot, could accomplish nothing except the prevention of the spread of the flames.

Nearly every house from Washington street to Federal, a distance of two squares is burned, with all their contents, nothing but the bare wall remaining this morning. The same scene of ruin is presented on Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets, both above and below Ninth street. The entire number of buildings burned is about 47.

How THEY DO IT OUT WEST.—The mayor of the city of McGregor, Iowa, was married last week. The people of the city honored the event by suspending business; the military turned out, headed by a cornet band; and the town went on a general bust. When the bridal party left home, it was under the escort of the military, who opened an artillery fire as the mayor and his bride started across the Mississippi for an eastward trip.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD.—Of the thousand millions of people who inhabit the globe, divided into more than a hundred different nationalities, it appears that only the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Paraguay, and a few other insignificant States, are now at war.

## U. S. Sanitary Commission.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

HARRISBURG, Pa. Feb. 8, 1865.

It is hoped that the following extract of a letter from J. R. Hamilton, correspondent of the New York Times, touching one of the minor branches of the labors of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, may be deemed worthy of a place in the columns of the Sentinel.

For the benefit of all concerned, it may here be stated that applications for pensions, back pay, or bounty, may be made to Wm. F. Bascom, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C., Henry Greenfield, 25, Chambers street, New York, and to Office of Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

EXTRACT.—"The Sanitary Commission is engaged in one most invaluable act of usefulness to our soldiers and sailors, of which, I think, few people are aware. I mean their 'Claim Agencies.' It is well known that many soldiers and sailors, or their families, having claims against the Government, for pensions, bounty, back-pay, &c., being ignorant of the proper means of approaching the authorities, are often beset by city sharpers, purporting to be claim agents, who fleece them of nearly all the little pittance coming to them. To ward off these sharks, the Commission has, by authority of the Government, instituted agencies to collect these monies for nothing. So that no soldier or sailor, or their families, need henceforth be robbed, unless they choose to be. The necessity of this humane step, on the part of the Commission, is proved by the following well authenticated facts:

A widow, to whom was due a bounty of \$100, employed a certain 'Agent' to obtain it for her. Among the numerous charges were \$5 12 for crossing a river, on the opposite bank of which she lived; \$5 12 for returning; \$5 for making out her declaration; \$5 for mailing it; \$5 for taking a letter from the Post-office; \$5 for delivering it to her; and so on, until the rascal's bill of fees amounted to \$85, leaving to the poor widow \$15 out of her \$100! A soldier who had been imprisoned at Richmond, and to whom back-pay was due amounting to \$200, employed an 'Agent' in Washington city to collect it, and had to pay the fellow \$162 out of the \$200.

In one of our cities a firm charged a private soldier \$35 for collecting \$38; although the papers were perfected and needed only to be presented to the disbursing officer.